various Regulations and guidelines which all the Universities are expected to follow.

In order to ensure that all the academic activities of the University, including conduct of examinations, declaration of results, start of new academic session, etc. take place in time, the UGC has formulated and circulated to all universities an Academic Calendar. The UGC had also set up a Committee to examine the issues to retatin implementation of the Academic Calendar in the universities. The Committee, in its report, had suggested award to the universities to encourage implementation of the Academic Calendar. The recommendations were considered by the Commission and circulated to all the Universities and State Governments emphasising the need to implement the Academic Calendar as also the main recommendations of the Committee.

Literacy Rate in Northern States

2271. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the literacy rate, State-wise, specially for males and females;

(b) how the literacy rate amongst females in Northern States has improved over last one decade; and

(c) the details of steps taken to improve literacy rate among females, especially in the Northern States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The State-wise literacy rate for male and female in the country as per 1991 Census is at Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) A comparative statement mentioning the literacy rate amongst female in Northern States as per 1981 and 1991 Census and increase in literacy rates during 1981—91 is placed at Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Total Literacy Campaigns launched by the National Literacy Mission have laid special emphasis on women's mobilisation and participation, particularly in areas with low female literacy. The literacy campaigns aim at creating an environment where women demand knowledge and information. The campaigns make use of a variety of media to spread the message that education of women is a pre-condition for improving their status in society. Gender issues have been suitably incorporated in the literacy primers.

Statement I

Literacy Rate in Northern States

	State/Union Territory	Male Literacy Rate	Famale Literacy Rate
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.13	32.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.45	29.69
3.	Assam	61.87	43.03
4.	Bihar	52.49	22.89
5.	Goa	83.64	67.09
6.	Gujarat	73.13	48.64
7.	Haryana	69.10	40.47
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.36	52.13
9.	Karnataka	67.26	44.34
10.	Kerala	93.62	86.13

State/Union Territory	Male Literacy Rate	Famale Literacy Rate
11. Madhya Pradesh	58.42	28.85
12. Maharashtra	76.56	52.32
13. Manipur	71.63	47.60
14. Meghalaya	53.12	44.85
15. Mizoram	85.61	78.60
16. Nagaland	67.62	54.75
17. Orissa	63.09	34.68
18. Punjab	65.66	50.41
19. Rajasthan	54.99	20.44
20. Sikkim	65.74	46.69
21. Tamil Nadu	73.75	51.33
22. Tripura	70.58	49.65
23. Uttar Pradesh	55.73	25.31
24. West Bengal	67.81	46.56
25. Delhi	82.01	66.99
Union Territory		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Island	78.99	65.46
2. Chandigarh	82.04	72.34
3. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	53.56	26.98
4. Daman & Diu	82.66	59.40
5. Lakshadweep	90.18	72.89
6. Pondicherry	83.68	65.63

Statement-II

Comparative Statement of Female Literacy Rate in Northern States

S.No.	State/UTs	Literacy Rates for the year 1991 for female	Literacy Rates for the year 1981 for female	Increase in literacy rate during 1981—91 for female
1.	Bihar	22.89	16.52	6.37
2.	Haryana	40.57	26.93	13.54
3.	Himachal Pradesh	52.13	37.72	14.41
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	*	19.56	*
5.	Punjab	50.41	39.70	10.71
6.	Rajasthan	20.44	14.00	6.44
7.	Uttar Pradesh	25.31	17.19	8.12
8.	Chandigarh	72.34	69.32	3.02
9.	Delhi	66.99	62.60	4.39

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 Census was not held.